## ENVOYS SURVIVE.

British Minister Reports That Attack Ceased on July 16.

FOUGHT 26 DAYS; 62 KILLED.

Brave Defence Against Chinese Rifle and Artillery Fire.

EARLY ADVANCE OF ALLIES.

Powers Favor This Despite the Threat by Li Hung Chang.

Me Bargain With China for the Lives of the Ministers-Sir Claude Macdonald's Letter Is Dated July 21 and Europe Has Strong this case. Hope That the Situation Has Not Grown Worse Since-First Secretary of the German Legation Also Sends Out a Letter and Cails for Early Relief-British Officials Still Believe That the Chinese Government Is Gailty of Complicity in the Outrages.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 30 .- The Admiralty has received a despatch from Admiral Bruce dated Taku, via Chemulpo, July 30, forwarding the following message which he received on July 28 from Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Min-

"The British legation at Pekin, from June 20 to July 16, was repeatedly attacked by Chinese troops on all sides with both rifle and artillery fire. Since July 16 there has been an armistice, but a cordon is strictly drawn on both sides of the position

"The Chinese barricades are close to ours. All the women and children are in the British lega-

"The casualties to date are 62 killed, including Capt. B. M. Strouts of the Royal Marines, and that (sic) number of wounded are in the hospital, including Capt. L. S. T. Halliday of the Royal Marines. The rest of the legation are all well, except David Oliphant and Warren, killed.

LONDON, July 31 .- The Chinese situation is again radically changed by yesterday's news. | no communication from Bertin. The belief now seems justified that many foreigners, including most of the Ministers, were still alive ten days ago, and, considering the situation then, it is hardly credible that even the fanatic barbarians are so mad as to have de-

stroyed them since. The tidings bring an immense sense of relief to Europe, which is all the more grateful because it was not expected. In the highest quarters the problem now presented is terribly embarrassing. It amounts to this: Can the nations stultify themselves by bargaining for the lives of their Ministers?

There is only too good reason to believe that Li Hung Chang means what he says when he intimates that the survivors in Pekin will be slaughtered if the allies advance. It will, of course, be said by the wily; Oriental that the Chinese Government is scarcely able to restrain the rebellious Boxers, who will kill the foreign ers despite the efforts of the authorities if the allies advance. It is believed that the Ministers are really held as hostages and that the Government is able to protect them if it chooses.

Despite all doubts concerning the situation,

England, Germany and France, and it is understood the United States also, favor the quickest possible advance. The attitude of the other Powers is unknown, but Japan is probably of the same opinion. No other course is compatible with the dignity of civilization and the future security of foreigners in China. Moreover, it is what the imperilled legations themselves ask and they are not likely to advise what would result in their own undoing. The latest light on the situation also indicates that the resistance will be less than was recent

ly expected. Therefore the relieving column may undertake the task with smaller numbers than were considered necessary a few days ago. There is no good reason, therefore, why the force should not move at once.

England and Germany will make no bargain of any description with China before securing the safety of their representatives. They will put no limits whatever upon their liberty of future action until this point is secured. It is not believed here that any Power will condescend to negotiate until all the foreigners are freely and unconditionally given up.

It should also be added that the latest news does not shake the belief in official circles here of the guilty complicity of the Chinese Government in the Pekin outrages.

The official disproof of the massacres that were reported so circumstantially as occurring on June 30 and July 6 not only opens the eyes of the public to the worthlessness of the floating gossip of Shanghai, but exposes the methods of certain catchpenny newspapers of London, which did not shrink from professing their ability to narrate with gruesome preciseness how the legation staffs shot their wives and children, how the bodies of women and infants were torn to pieces or sliced up and thrown to the mob, how the heads of the victims were borne on the rifle muzzles of the maddened murderers, and how there was not a single foreigner left living in the Chinese capital.

It has been repeatedly emphasized in The Sun's despatches that this goesin was wholly.

The French protected cruiser Pascal has arrived at Shanghai.

The Christians in Fokien are becoming uneasy. SUN's despatches that this gossip was wholly unauthenticated and unprovable. It is note-

worthy that none of the experienced corre-spondents of reputable newspapers transmitted such tattle, though it was accessible to them.

According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, the situation there is still very much strained. In many respects it is similar to that which prevailed in Tientsin before the outbreak, when the Viceroy there promised the Consuls that he would suppress the Boxers and protect all the foreigners in the province He was not intentionally dishonest, but was forced to yield to pressure from Pekin.

There is much doubt whether it will prove possible to maintain the peace of the Yang-tee Valley. Both Mr. Warren, the British Consul and Admiral Seymour, the Standard's despatel says, fully recognize that the Chinese military authorities in the valley are rapidly preparing for war, while inside the native city of Shanghai the Taotai is also preparing for hostilities. However, while the Viceroys o the Yang-tse provinces keep the terms of their agreement Admiral Seymour can do little or nothing to counteract the designs of those who are making ready to join the anti-foreign move

The Shanghai correspondent of the Telegraph says that the Russians captured Newchang on Monday.

The newspapers, while naturally relieved by Sir Claude Macdonald's and the other official reports, confess that they find the mystery unfathomable as yet. All concur that there is urgent necessity for hastening the relieving expedition, which even yet may be too late, the members of the lega tions being purely of a relative kind.

The Times says it hopes that no jealousies or disputes regarding the chief command of the international force will be allowed to delay the march a single hour. It adds that very important joint operations, for instance in the Crimea have been successfully carried out without a Commander-in-Chief, and declares that there is no reason why there should not be success under the same conditions in

FIRING STOPPED JULY 16. Later Report That It Was Resumed on July 18

Apparently Not Authentic. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. From a Staff Correspondent.

TIENTSIN, July 27, via Chefoo, July 29 and Shanghai, July 30, 6:50 P. M.-A messenger from Pekin brings authentic news that the firing ceased on the 16th by an agreement on TIENTSIN, July 27, noon, via Chefoo, July 29,

and Shanghai, July 30, 7:05 P. M.-Pekin news is very conflicting. A message reached the French representative last night. The meesenger, who left Pekin on the 22d, says firing was resumed on the 18th. The foreigners have only twenty-five rounds of ammunition each. They have been using over sixty rounds a day. BRUSSELS, July 30.—The Russian Embassy

has communicated to the Belgian Foreign Office a despatch from Admiral Alexieff, the Russian commander at Taku, dated July 30, which says that the last news from Pekin confirms the safety of the Ministers. BERLIN. July, 30.-The German Consul at

Tientsin. Dr. Eiswaldt, telegraphs under date of July 28 that he has received a letter from Herr Bulow, the First Secretary of the German legation at Pekin which was written on July 21, and which reads as follows:

"Thanks for the news of July 19. Cordes's (the interpreter who was wounded at the time Baron von Ketteler was killed) condition is satisfactory. The other members of the embassy are well. Our detachment has had ten killed and fourteen wounded. The embassy buildings have been much damaged by cannon shot. Since July 16 the attack of the Chinese troops on us has been interruped. We have received

"It is urgently necessary that the relief troops should be pushed forward with the utmost 'According to reliable reports the body of

Baron von Ketteler is in the possession of the Chinese Government.

LONDON, July 30 .- A despatch to the Central News from Rome says the family of Prince Gaetani have received a telegram from Nankin which states that Prince Livio Gaetani is at the Italian embassy in Pekin safe. The Propagands has received news that Bishop Favier of Pekin is alive.

In the House of Commons to-day Under Foreign Secretary Brodrick announced that the Government had received two telegrams from the British Consul at Tientsin, dated July 25. One of these telegrams confirmed the statements in THE SUN'S despatch, dated Tientsin, July 24, and published on Sunday, in regard to the situ ation at Pekin and the fact that the Imperial troops surrounded the Tartar City. The despatch added that a strong body of Chinese commanded by Hwang-su surrounded the legations and the river was blocked by sunken craft. A breach had been made in the left bank of the river in order to flood the country to the

The other telegram said that a letter dated Pekin. July 22, had been received from a Japanese Colonel saying there had been no aring on the legations since July 17.

OUR TROOPS READY TO ADVANCE. With the British They Are in Shape to Move on 48 Hours' Notice.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

From a Staff Correspondent. TIENTSIN, July 27, noon, via Chefoo, July 29, and Shanghai, July 30, 7:06 P. M.—The British and American troops are getting into shape for an advance on forty-eight hours' notice. They will make a demonstration toward Yangtsan where, according to information received by the Russians and Japanese, the Chinese are prepar-

ing to resist. BERLIN, July 30 .- The Cologne Gazette to-day confirms the substance of Admiral Remey's report that the deliberations at Tientsin concerning the appointment of a commander of the allied forces were without result. The Gazette urges the Powers to set aside all petty national jealousies and in that way make a speedy advance on Pekin possible. It asserts that Germany makes no claim to the chief command and is ready to place troops under the direction of a leader who may be agreed upon by the allies. The Gazette concludes as follows:
"Germany will agree to any proposal so long as the practical end is secured and an immediate advance on Pekin is undertaken."

INDIA'S CONTINGENT ARRIVES.

Part of the Force to Be Landed at Hong Kong, the Others to Go North. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 30 .- A despatch from Hong Kong of to-day's date says the Austrian cruiser Caiserin Maria Theresia, the British cruiser Marathon and the British transports Duke of Portland, Sirha and Serawa have arrived there. The transports bring the troops from India. The Duke of Portland will land her troops at Hong Kong. The Sirha will proceed to the north. The Chinese regiment at Hong Kong is ready to start for the north.

LI PING HENG KILLING CHRISTIANS. Marching Toward Pekin With an Army of

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN PARIS. July 30. - The French Consul at Shanghai cables that a Chinese army of 15,000 men under command of Imperial Commissioner Li Ping Heng is marching, by order of the Empress Dowager, from Nankin to Wou-chou. murdering Christians and plundering property.

COLER SIMPLY CAN'T RUN. his buoyant clastic step. His cheek is as ruddy

BROTHER P. W. LOST SOME \$200,000 OF PIRM'S MONEY IN SPECULATION.

Father Made Up the Amount and Took the Helm, but Insists, as He Can Under the Firm's Agreement, That the Comptroller Shall Come Back-Firm Sound as Ever

Comptroller Bird S. Coler telephoned to THE Sun last night from Liberty, Sullivan county, a reiteration of his statement that he would not run for Governor this fall and that at the expiration of his term of office he would return to his private business. He said: "It has been impossible since I have been in

office to pay any attention whatever to private business and it will be until my term expires The affairs of the Comptroller's office have occupied me night and day. I have no regrets cause I think that during the time something has been accomplished that compensates for the personal loss.

The reasons that prevent Mr. Coler from accepting the nomination for Governor are both of a family and business nature and are of so imperative a character as practically to leave him no other choice than positively to resist all pressure, no matter how strong, to permit the use of his name in connec tion with the Governorship.

The family reasons have their origin in som recent financial operations on the part of the omptroller's younger brother, Francis W. Coler, which seriously compromised Francis W.'s standing with the firm of W. N. Coler & Co., and which resulted in his retirement from that firm in the early part of this month. In direct violation of an iron clad rule of the firm, Francis W. Coler went into speculations in securities without the knowledge or consent of other members of the firm. In these speculations F. W. Coler was unsuccessful and lost considerable sums of money. It has been reported that these sums in the aggregate mounted to \$400,000, but Col. W. N. Coler, Sr., the founder and head of the firm, told a SUN reporter yesterday that this was a considerable exaggeration of the actual amount. Young Mr Coler's operations, nevertheless, had created such dissatisfaction in the firm that Mr. Coler Sr., who had retired from business in 1888 and was in Europe, cut his pleasure trip abroad short about the first of July and returned to this country and to the management of the firm which he had left twelve years ago, as he supposed,

for good. At the time of Col. Coler's retirement from business he distributed his interest in the firm among his three sons-W. N. Coler, Jr., Bird S Coler, the Comptroller, and Francis W. Coler Francis W. Coler was not at that time of age. He had been a student in Germany and in France, and afterward studied law and was admitted to the bar in this country. It was arranged by his father that on his coming of age he should be admitted to the firm as his brothers had been. But young Mr. Coler preferred the practice of the law and opened an office in Chicago, thus leaving the two sons W. N. Coler and Bird 8. Coler to represent the family in the firm. The personal affairs of W. N. Coler. Jr., together with those of his mother-in-law's estate, demanded so much of his attention that he felt constrained to retire from the firm, and did so as did Mr. Campbell, Col. Coler's son-in-law who also was a member of the firm through the interest of his wife. Mr. Campbell is now the

president of a bank in North Dakota. This change left Bird S. Coler and Francis W. Coler representing the family in the firm, and then came Bird S. Coler's advent into politics. It was a rule of the firm that none of its members should engage in any other business, politics without the con ent of the other mem this consent when he became a candidate for Comptroller, and since his election the exacting cares of his office have been so great that he has been unable to give anything more than the most cursory attention to the affairs of the firm. Francis W. Coler was thus left alone, to all practical purposes, as the representative of the family in the firm. Col. Cole aid yesterday that Francis had never had any liking for the banking business, his tastes running entirely to the legal profession. When he became a member of the firm and with practieally nobody to impress upon him the rigidity of the firm's rules of doing business he made a very serious innovation in one of the fundamental principles that the firm had adopted. This was in reference to speculation. It was an fron-clad rule of the firm that no member should make any investment in securities, no natter what their nature, to an amount over \$2,000, without the consent of every other nember, and that consent in writing on one of the regular firm contract blanks. This rule Francis W. Coler ignored. He not only inrested money in securities without the consent of the other members of the firm, but he invested rather heavily, and furthermore lost on

Probably \$200,000 would cover the amount of these losses, practically a trifle in comparison with the firm's resources, even had not Col. Coler when he returned from Europe personal ly assumed and made good all of Francis W. oler's indebtedness to the firm, an indebtedness which in fact exceeded the amount lost in speculation, for when he came into the firm and took the interest of his brother, W. N. Coler. Jr., he did not advance the amount of capital that was due from him and this deciency still remained upon the books to be idded to that arising from the speculative

It was this state of affairs which Col. Coler found awaiting him on his return from Europe bout the first of this month. Although Col. Coler is 76 years of age he has one of Senator Depew's secrets of perennial youth, in that he never lets anything worry h.m. He had been out of business twelve years, and never exected to go back to it again. As he said yesterday: "I had practically divided my estate among my children, leaving myself enough to ve on comfortably, and I supposed I was out of the harness for good." He had been in Europe year leading a pleasant, drifting life, always taking great care of himself and always keeping in climates that agreed with him. The result of all this, combined with his maxim not to let things bother him, was that when he found himself suddenly c illed upon to resume active business life, he came into the arena with a beaming good nature that is all his own and with a vigor and buo and which nine out of ten men who are twenty years his junior might envy. His first act when he returned was to assume

penny of his son's indebtedness, thus removing even the remotest possibility of the circulation f rumors inimical to the firm's business standing. On the 6th of July the firm was reorgan ized, Francis W. Coler retiring from membership. He is going to Seattle, Wash., to resume the practice of the law. Then Col. Coler took personal charge of things. To make his task more arduous, the health of the firm's old and trusted cashier, who had been with them for years, broke down, and he was compelled to go on the semi-pension rolls as on a vacation of indefinite length. This left nobody but Col. Coler who could sign a check, as Comptroller Coler's time was so com pletely occupied with the cares of his office that he could not be called upon even for this. So it all fell upon Col. Coler, and through the entire summer, with its trying heat, he has been coming and going from his office at 34 Nassau street as regularly as any clerk in the downtown business region. But neither the work nor the veration over his son's errors have told upon his good nature or-

ersonally and make good to the firm every

and his eye is as bright as though he had had no break in his twelv years of relaxation and freedom from all business cares.

"But old men go to pieces suddenly some times," he said laughingly, yesterday, "and, beides. I do not want to continue in business. had quit, as I supposed, for good and I do not want to keep at it n wany longer than is necessary. That is the reason comptroller Coler will not consider the question of the nomination for Governor. As I mentioned to you, it is a rule of our firm that none of its members shall engage in any outside occupation without the consent of its other members. That applies to politics as well as to anything else. and the firm will not give its consent, and, for that matter, neither will I give mine, to Comptroller Coler becoming a candidate for Governor. The Comptroller fully appreciates my position here, and as he is a loyal son, he has no thought of going against my wishes in the matter. He is needed here in the firm, and he appreciates that as well as the other partners appreciate it. Both the other partners are ready, as am I, to yield our personal convenience to any reasonable extent to what possibly might be considered the interests of the party. If it were felt that my son's name would add any particular strength to the ticket, under ordinary circumstances we would be willing, and, doubtless, he would be willing, to have used. But in the peculiar conditions that exist, when his presence here is so obviously needed for the interest of the firm and to relieve me of a burden which, with my years, I do not feel that I should be called upon to bearwhy, under these circumstances, we feel that it is too much of a scriffce to make. That is the way the members of the firm feel about it and it is the way I feel, and, I may add, it is the way my son feels. That is the reason he will not b

THOUGHT IT WASN'T LOADED. Attorney Points a Pistol at a Judge in Court -Bullet Grazes the Judge.

a candidate for the nomination for Governor

or permit his name to be used in that connec-

NORPOLK, Va., July 30 .- A pistol bullet fired at Judge William N. Portlock, Judge of Norfolk County Court, to-day by Capt. Richard Marshall, Commonwealth's Attorney, came within an ace of costing him his life. Judge Portlock was presiding at the trial of William Jenkins who, in a quarrel over a "crap" game in which 40 cents was involved, shot and killed another negro, George Williams, alias Tom Ghost. Capt. Marshall, illustrating how Jenkins killed Williams, pointed the murderer's pistol at the Judge.

"Hold on, Captain," said the presiding Judge,

'is that pisto! loaded?" "It is not, your Honor." the Commonwealth's Attorney replied, and pointing it at the Judge, pulled the trigger. An explosion followed, and the bullet which pierced the wall grazed Judge Portlock's head. Jenkins was convicted of murder in the first degree.

HIS SON SHOT BY THE TRAP. A Jeweller Who Had a Contrivance to Kill

Robbers May Lose His Own Boy. MIDDLEPORT, Ohio, July 30.-At an early hour this morning B. H. Sandborn of Story & Sandborn, jewellers, sent his twelve-year-old son to the store to open it. The firm has a double action 32-caliber revolver fixed near the safe and attached to an alarm clock with strings in such a manner that any one approaching the safe and coming in contact with the string would start the alarm on the clock and at the same time fire the revolver. The boy, while engaged in sweeping, touched one of the strings, set off the alarm in the clock and was shot in the left lung, the ball lodging against the spinal nn. He cannot live

CRUISER VARIAG A FLYBR.

Makes 23.6 Knots for More Than Seven Hours Machinery Breaks-Boat Accepted.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The cruiser Variag built by the Cramps for the Russian Government demonstrated on her official trial that she is by far the fastest ship of her class affoat. She returned to her dock to-day and both her builders and the Russian officers said they were fully satisfied with her performance although she did not make the contract steed of 23 knots an hour for twelve consecutive hours owing to the breaking of a piece of machinery. The twelve hours' continuous run was entered upon Saturday afternoon the course being shaped to give Nantucket Shoals a wide berth on the starboard.

A continuous speed of 23.6 to 28.7 knots was developed for seven and one-half hours, when one of the high pressure cylinders became useless. compelling the shut-off of an engine and the abandonment of the remaining four hours and half of the trial. The run over the course off Boon Island and that maintained up to the breaking of the cylinder so far exceeded the contract requirement that the Russian board of inspection unanimously agreed that there was no doubt that the vessel would be able to make a considerable excess over the require-

research to have the Niclauss water tube boilers installed and their performance in generating steam and in facility of firing exceeded all expectations. The full horse power required was easily produced under natural draft and while 10 per cent. of the furnaces were under process of cleaning and hoisting, thus showing that the ship has a wide margin of excess of steam-generating canacity.

team-generating capacity.

The average horse power developed on the un of 28.7 knots an hour was about 17,000. The average horse power developed on the run of 22.7 knots an hour was about 17,000. The ship proved extremely steady in all weather and seas. Edwin S. Cramp said to-night that among the interesting things established by the Variag's trial was the absolute accuracy of the results obtained by the method termed by the English and other European authorities "standardizing the revolution of the screw."

Ban Harrat, Me., July 30.—Charles H. Cramp, senior member of the shipbuilding firm, who is at present in Bar Harber, has received from the officers and naval experts commissioned by the Russian Government to superintend the trial of the Variag, the latest achievement in naval architecture, the following testimonial as to the cruiser's showing on her trial trip.

"In sending their congratulations to Mr. Charles H. Cramp the witnesses of the trial of the Variag desire to add that the ship has not only equalled but surpassed the performance promised. We consider the Variag to be one of the great triumphs of naval construction.

"Stethens Novirch. Behr. Baron Farrar

struction "STCHENSNOVITCH, BEHR. BARON FAERSEN, TCHBENIGOVSKY, MAKEDONSKY, KRAFT, FRONZKEVITCH, DR. ZOHRT, PETROFF, DOL-GOBORODOFF, SHAROKODOFF, RICHTNER, SVERBEIEFF, LETROFF, BAROVSKY, SOLDATOFF, RODUIRA, KELLY, ZANE, MCILLVAINE, KALE-INIKOFF.

AMBASSADORSHIP TO ITALY. The Place Is Tendered to Ex-Gov. Roger Wol-

cott of Massachusetts. WASHINGTON, July 30.-The President has tendered the place of Ambassador to Italy to ex-Gov. Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts, and the Secretary of State has asked the Italian Government if Mr. Wolcott will be acceptable

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 30.-Former Alderman George R. Cocley, one of the well-known Democrats in this city, was made defendant this afternoon in a suit for \$5,000 on the charge of alienating the affections of Mrs. Stella E. Ronald. The complainant, George E. Ronald, s a prominent citizen The suit follows close upon the horsewhipping of Alderman Cooley by his wife, who discovered Cooley and Mrs. Ronald in a carriage at night just about to

this city. No Excess Fare to St. Louis. The New York Central's "St. Louis Limited." gis-ing magnificent service via Lake Shore and Big Fous. —Ade.

drive away from a hotel at Savin Rock, near

THE MURDER OF HUMBERT.

HE WAS HIT BY EVERY SHOT FIRED BY THE ASSASSIN BRESSI.

Dead When the Palace Was Reached-The Assessin Sava He Left America to Kill the King, but Had No Accomplices-Other Arrests Made-Grief of the Queen-Remained All Night Beside the Body-Rome Is in Mourning and Perfect Order Prevails in the Country-Government Announces Humbert's Death in the Name of Victor Emmanuel III-Squadron Goes to Meet the Latter-Mes ages of Sympathy From All Europe

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROME, July 30.-The conflict of testimony which inevitably attends such unexpected occurrences as the assassination of King Humbert makes it difficult to ascertain the precise circumstances of the King's murder, though all the essentials are accurately known. The King had been staying for some days at his favorite re-idence at Monza, and his patronage of the local gymnastic fête was a characteristic instance of the interest he bestowed on affairs which interested his neighbors. His Majesty arrived at the gymnasium at 9:30 P. M. A leading Milan newspaper, the Corriere Della Sera, thus describes what followed:

"The King at once took his place on the platform amid the tumultuous cheering of the people. He wore civilian attire, and appeared to be in excellent health and spirits. In distributing the prizes, his Majesty made a speech which he concluded by saving:

"'It gives me great pleasure to be among my own people after so long an absence from Monga.

"These, as it proved, were the last words King Humbert uttered publicly. The distribution of the prizes ended at 10:30 o'clock, and on leaving the platform the King entered the first of the two four-wheeled court carriages that were waiting. He sat on the right of Lieut.-Gen. Ponziovaglia, his chief aide.

"As the carriage began to move the members of the various gymnastic societies gathered round and cheered the King enthusiastically. His Majesty, smiling and acknowledging the demonstration, brought the carriage to a temporary halt. "It was beginning to start again when three

revolver shots rang out, startling every one. The horses were frightened and began to rear, and almost simultaneously the people saw that the King had failen into the arms of his aides, bleeding from his neck and breast. "The murderer was instantly recognized and

the enraged people fell upon him with the evident intention of killing him. He was kicked, cuffed and beaten with canes. would not have escaped alive if carbiniers and members of the fire brigade had not rushed through the crowd and seized the culprit. They formed a cordon round him and conveyed him to jail amid the execrations of the crowd.

"Meantime the King was taken with all speed to the royal castle, while the second carriage was sent to the local hospital for surgeons. Before these could reach the castle the King had

"Upon receiving the terrible news the Archbishop of Milan hastened to Monza and solemnly blessed the corpse. "Each of the three bullets had hit the King. ne struck him on the left coll

side, while the one that inflicted the fatal wound entered the heart. "As he fell the King said to his aide: 'It is othing.' These were the last words he

uttered, and he was dead when the carriage arrived at the palace. The body was borne tenderly up a long flight of steps and carried into a chamber and placed on a bed. The King's eyes were open, but he gave no sign of life. The Queen threw herself on the body of herhusband, alternately calling to him in tones, filled with anguish, and praying the doctors to tell her the truth. When they were convinced that the King was dead the Queen

examined his wounds. The Queen afterward returned and kept her vigil beside the body. praying until a late hour. "Bystanders say the assassin rushed through the crowd and raised the revolver. Several attempted to seize the weapon, but Bressi fired before they could do so. He was captured with the smoking revolver still in his hand, and ex-

submitted to be led gently away. The sur

geons then removed the King's clothing and

BRESSI SAYS! THERE WAS NO PLOT. He Came From America to Kill King Humbert, but Acted Alone.

ultingly admitted his guilt."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN ROME, July 30. Gaetano Bressi, the assass of King Humbert, was examined to-day, and it was learned that he came recently from Paterson, N. J., where the Anarchists Malatesta and Ciancabilla publish two papers which excited the regicide. He stopped four days at Prato. where ne was born, and two days at Bologna. He had been three days at Monza, and had been staying at a private house. In order to follow the King he had asked several days previous to the as assination for a passport to the interior. Bressi was born at Prato on Nov. 10, 1869. His father's name was Gaspar Bressi. The sor s a sik we ver. He is ab ve medium stature but of slight proportions. He has regular

features, dark curling hair, intensely black eyes, and an air of some distinction. He was attired in black clothing, and wore ring and gold watch and chain. He had very little money. Those who searched him found the address of a certain house in Milan, the in mates of which are now detained on suspicion of complicity in the crime.

When he was first interrogated in his cell the prisoner said he did not desire to kill a man but a p inciple. Later a number of newspaper men were allowed to interview Bressi. He reterated that he came from America for the purpose of killing King Humbert, who "had too nuch earthly power."

When he was told that the King was dear to the whole nation the prisoner replied curtly 'He wasn't dear to me." He did not attempt to conceal or excuse his

guilt, but denied that he had any confederates. He said that though he belonged to the Anarchists, he acted on his own initiative. His name does not appear on the police list of well-known dangerous Anarchists. The Socialists and Anerchists publish protestations that hey know nothing about him.

In spite of the great excitement all round. Bressi retains his wonderful tranquillity. He is pretty badly scarred on the face and hands and his body is bruised as the results of the attack upon nim. According to one account he earned \$4 a day in Paterson, N. J., at stik weaving. He has a

brother who is a Lieutenant in the Italian ar-

There is a story to the effect that Bressi had an eccomplice. They had been seen walking torether in the park at Monza, near the part n which King Humbert was in the habit of riding. Moreover, a second revolver was found beneath the public island on the gymnastic grounds. Bressi persists in his statement that he acted alone.

FOUR MORE SOVEREIGNS MARKED? Anarchist Murders Planned-Italy Had Boo

Warned of Plot to Kill Humbert. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS. July 30 .- A despatch to the Tempe from Rome says the Anarchists have decided to sassinate four European sovereigns beside

King Humbert. The correspondent says the Austrian authorities warned the Italian Government on June 20 that the death of King Humbert had been de termined upon by the Anarchists. As a result of this warning the plice guard around the King was increased. When Signor Saracco assumed office as Prime Minister he continued these precautions.

The King noticed the increase in the number of detectives who followed him constantly and objected to it. He said he desired a reversion to the old order of things.

THE CRIME ANGERS EUROPE. It Also Causes Uneasiness, Especially in Paris

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 30. - It was not until nearly noon to-day that the assassination of King Humbert became generally known here or even in Italy itself. Then it was accompanied by the announcement of other news which made the evening papers record the greatest series of important events ever simultaneously chronicled in London. So it happened that the

murder of the King was awarfed on the bulletin boards by the capture of 5,000 Boers, and both in turn were eclipsed by the first declaration believed here to be trustworthy that many of the beleaguered foreigners in Pekin still survive the attacks of the barbarians Truly the European appetite for startling in elligence was surfeited to-day, if never before. The terrible fate of King Humbert, though it may not have startied the world and made dumb with horror, as it would undoubtedly have done had the assassination occurred in

peaceful times, none the less angered and exasperated all countries and all classes in Europe. It is no exaggeration to say that King Humbert was personally the most popular of the sovereigns of Continental Europe. He had none of the pride or arrogance of kings, and not only his own subjects, but Europeans generally, esteemed him as humane and held him in the friendliest regard. Hence the bitterness of the universal execration of the causeless crim which removes him.

It needs no explanation to make it clear that the crime will be without result so far as any political effect is concerned in Italy or else where. It will strengthen monarchical institutions in Italy and lessen linstead of increasing the Socialistic dangers that have disturbed that unhappy country during the past few years.

The Prince of Naples, now King Victor Emmanuel III., scarcely commands the same degree of affection that his father enjoyed, but this is merely because he had not had the oppor tunity to win it, and the circumstances unde which he succeeds to the throne will bring to him loyal support from almost all classes.

There is no confirmation of the report that the plot which resulted in the death of King Humbert included the murder of four crowned heads. There is some uneasiness, in Paris and Berlin especially, but the Anarchists have neve yet had the courage to strike twice in quick succession. It appears rather to be their policy to seek one royal victim each summer in order to gratify their diabolical vanity.

One feature of the outrage causes some apprehension in England. This country has been mmune heretofore because it is the only European refuge of Anarchists, and they are quite shrewd enough not to forfeit their asylum by attacking the British rulers. There are, however, some who fear that it may now be necesary for the members of the Bri to curtail their freedom of movement on ac-

count of Anarchist dangers. This would be particularly irksome and distasteful to the Prince of Wales, who to-day went openly to the Italian Embassy to express his sympathy as soon as he heard of the death

of the King. All the evidence now at hand tends to prove that the plot for the murder of King Humbert

ROME IN MOURNING. Oncen Margherita's Grief-Government To

Lenient With Anarchists. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROME, July 3).-There has been a constant stream of visitors at the Quirinal all day. Four books were filled with the signatures of the callers. The diplomatists visited the Foreign Office to convey expressions of sympathy and

horror from their respective governments. Popular emotion is increasing in intensity Houses are being draped with crape, and many shops have been clo ed. Fings are flying at half mast from all the public and many private buildings. The bourse was closed to-day. There are similar observances in all the provincial cities-inceed, in almost every town in the

The newspapers, without exception, de pounce the crime, but the Avanti, a Socialist organ, has been suppressed for publishing an rticle, which, while deploring the murder, declared that the responsibility for it rested o the Ministry generall and ex-Prime Minister Pelloux especially.

As an instance of the popular feeling it was noticed this evening that some of the blinds of the Austrian Embassy were not drawn. A | what is your rame and in what rarer are you crowd gathered and hooted until they were dis-

It is stated that when the Queen was informed of the death of her husband she burst into tears, exclaiming: "It is the greatest crime of the century. Humbert was a good, faithful man. Nobody loved his people more than he, He bore ill will to no one."

Prime Minister Saracco is credited with say-

ng to a journalist at the railway station as he

was leaving Rome with the other Ministers for Monza: "We are struck with horror by the terrible rime. The assassins have dared to murder the most chivalrous sovereign in Europe. Our ault has been that we have been too generous

in dealing with these monsters." Ex-Prime Minister Crist i, according to an interviewer, said: "The horrible tragedy is the natural sequence of the excessive leniency we have shown the enemies of our institutions. The municipal authorities have taken precautions to maintain order. The Chief Magis-

pressing abhorrence of the dreadful deed. The newspapers dwell on the noble qualitie of King Humbert and declare that it was owing to his love for the working classes that he has fallen a victim to the a-sassin's bullet.

trate of the city has issued a manifesto ex-

MILAN, July 30. The people are clamoring for summary justice. All the shops are closed and business of all kinds has been suspended. There is general mourning and people are nuch impres ed at the .earful deed

DIDN'T WANT TO KILL THE SHAH. Paris Police Arrest a Persian Actor Who Car ried a Tin Sword.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 30. - During the visit of the Shah f Persia to the Exposition to-day a Persian actor wearing a stage sword approached the Shah for the purpose of presenting a petition. The police thought the actor intended to assasinate the Shah and arrested him. Later on when the matter was explained he was relea ed.

The proposed reception to the Shah at the Elysée to-night was postponed on account of Czar. the assassination of King Humbert.

ASSASSIN'S HISTORY HERE

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SILK WEAVER AND ONE OF AN ANARCHIST GROUP IN PATERSON.

Name Gaetane Bresci, They Say-Worked in Hamil & Booth's Mill-Came a Year Age and Left on June 5-Wife and Child Said to Be in Hoboken-Former Associates Talk Proudly of His Crime-Anarchie Editors Malatesta and Clancabilla Connected With Him - Both of Them Have Left Paterson - Malatesta Is in Europe.

The assassin of King Humbert was known in Paterson, N. J., as Gaetano Bresci, not as Angelo Bressi. Bresci lived at the Hotel Ba tholdi, 325 Straight street. He was employed as silk weaver at Hamil & Booth's factory. Bresci was described last night by A. Botta, the proprietor of the hotel, as a man about so years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height and weighing 150 pounds. He had a dark mustache and walked with a slight stoop of the shoulders. He seldom drank, was never known to be intoxicated, and was a man of few words. He spoke English well. His wife and a young daughter lived at West Hoboken and are still there, so far as Bresoi's riends in Paterson know, for he did not take his family with him to Italy. His wife is not an Italian. Bresci went to Paterson about a year ago. He left there on June 5.

He was a member of "Gruppo Diritto all' Esistenza." whose address is given as "P. O. Box 1639, Paterson, N. J." That is the official title of the as-ociation or "group" of Anarchists of Paterson, and means "The Right of Existenc Group." It has about one hundred members, most of whom are employees in the allk milis. Their headquarters are at 853 Market street. where they occupy the entire third floor. They also publish at that address a weekly paper called La Questione Sociale-Periodico Boialista - Anarchico.

There are three Italian colonies in Paterson. The principal one and the one in which the Anarchists | ave their stronghold is on Straight and Market ar ers, and comprises about three blocks on each stree!. In that neighborhood Gaetano Presci was well known and he is already :00 d upon by the readers of La Questione Sociale and by the members of the 'Gruppo" as a hero and a martyr. These Italians all seemed anxious last night to make an exception to the rule that when an Italian gets into troub e his countrymen hold their ongues and deny all knowledge of the man or

ask for information relative to Breschexpecting to be told that no such man had ever been heard of there. On the contrary, Botta, the proprietor furnished the description of the man and id what else he knew about him. A customer n the barroom stepped forward and exclaimed! "He kill the King, I knew him well. "Twas a good thing to kill the King!"

A SUN reporter went to the Hotel Bartholdi to

This speaker seemed to have expressed the sentiment of the crowd. They all gave it their approval and vied with each other in trying to tell something about Bresci. But while they gloried in what the assassin had done, they emphatically disclaimed any previous knowledge of his plans

"I did not know where he was going or what he was going to do when he left here in June," said Botta. 'He never talked much. He had many letters from Italy, and they all came addressed to my place." "Have the Anarchists any regular place of

neeting in this neighborhood ?" was the next question asked of nobody in particular, but answered in the affirmative by nearly every one in the saloon. "I'll show you the way

The offer was accepted, and on the way from he Bartholdi to the house at 353 Market street the voluntary guide said that he was not an Italian Anarchist, but a Russian Nihilist, Morris Pooritz. "We all think the same," he explained. "It's all right. I am welcome at the gruppo. They will tell you all.' The prediction of the Nihilist that the Anar-

chists would be hospitable proved true. It was not the regular meeting night of the 'gruppo" but at least fifty of the members were upon the third floor talking about the killing of the King. The man who seemed to be the chairman of the unofficial gathering was Francis Wiedmer, manager of La Questione Sociale. Wiedmer is a Tyrolean. He can speak five languages and has use for them all in his dealings with the Anarchists of Market street. English, however, is not one of the five.

He shook his head when asked about Bresci and then sent a man out of the room. The messenger coon returned with an attractive looking oung Italian woman to whom every Ana chi-t in the room offered his chair. She was introduced as Ernestina Cravello, an employee in the silk mill by day and an Anarchist all the time. She acted as interpreter for Wiedmer, but answered many of the questions on her own account. She began by saving in very good English:

"We ar all Ana chists and most of us were fortunate enough to know Gaetano Bresci. He was one if us."

The young no nan then took a rubber stamp from the a le, pressed it hard on a red ink pad and thin langed it down on a sheet of note paper leaving t e imprint of the society.

going to print that we ar proud to know Gaetano Bresci, the man who has killed a bad King?" The answer to that question was written down by the young woman and then she

"There is the name of our group," she ex-

claimed, and we are not ashamed of it. Now

added: "You see we are not secret. We are not criminals: the po ice may come to our meetings if they want to." Was it known by the members of this society that Bresci was going to kill King Humbert?"

The girl repeated the question to Wiedmer who made a long answer and seemed to be excited. these things in advance. Fach man acts according to his own will and in a cordance with the

opportunity as it presents itself to do a good "Was Bresci selected for this work?" 'No." the woman said with a laugh and without bothering to ask Wiedmer. "There is no selection ever. That is a foo.ish lie and people

who know anything about Anarchists of the autonomist group laugh at it." "Now the thing is done, does this society ap prove it?" the reporter asked.

"Yes, yes," exclaimed the woman, and ther repeated the question to the chief. After his reply she said: "Rumbert was a bad king. He was not good to his reople. We sympathize with Bresc. The King is killed and there is no help for it."

"Would you approve the killing of the Czar of Russia or the German Emperor?" This question was repeated to Wiedmer and half a dozen men began to talk at once. The woman stamped her foot and snapped her fingers until the more exc'table memb re quieted down, and then the manager of La Questione Societe answered. "We do not anticipate in that way," said the interpreter; "I have said that there is no selection of this one or that one to do a brave thing for our cause and we do not make up these things in advance. After all is over we approve and sympathize. We are not against the men who are kings, but against the throne. There can be no good king. A good man can't be a good King. But we wait. We wont talk about the

The interpreter then showed that she was